Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1835. [No. 2524.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Proprietors and the Editor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, beg to draw the attention of its friends and the public generally, to the circumstances that this day's Number of the paper is printed throughout with new type, and on Europe paper, a change which they have long been anxious to effect in their publication. The gratification with which they make this announcement, is immeasureably by the protracted vexation, annoyance, and loss, which they have experienced under the present state of things. They now hope that those friends of the Gazette, who forsook the paper on account of its illegibility, will return to its support, and bring their friends with them; and that those, and they are not a few, who have stood by it under its disadvantages will welcome its regeneration. It shall be the ambition of its conductors, at least to support its old reputation for liberality, independence, and freedom of discussion.

Bombay, 3rd [illegible], 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Application hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, in the Goods of T. L. FREDERICK late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment; JOHN SPRINGETT late a Gunner's Mate of the Honorable Company's Ship Clive, WILLIAM MITCHELL, late a Seaman of the Honorable Company's Ship Elphinstone, WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, late a Seaman of the Ship Heywood, and J. J. THACKER late a Master of the Indian Navy, severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 3rd October 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned having been constituted the authorized agent, at Bombay, of Mr. YOOSOOF KASHEF JUWANEE, an Armenian Merchant, resident in Cairo in Egypt, in the room of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSHTRY, deceased; all persons concerned, are hereby advised accordingly, and requested to make known at the office of the said undersigned, any unsettled transactions in which the said Mr. Yoosoof Kashef Juwanee may be interested, or otherwise concerned.

ALI MAHOMED SHOOSHTRY.

Bake House Lane, 3rd October, 1835.

MR. FOGERTY will feel obliged by his Friends directing poor patients who continue to receive medical gratuitous assistance from him, to attend at his house between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, in the morning, as he cannot ensure his sttention to them at any other time of the day.

Bombay, 1st October, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

મીસતર ફોગારટી જે ગારીબ લોકોનું મફતખાતે ઓસદ કરેછે તે લોકોને જો મીસતર ફોગારટીનાં મીતરો ચેતાવસે કે ઈ ધણીને નાંખું શવારનાં ૭ થીતે ૯ કલાક ધ્રુધી જઈતો તેણાંનો ઉપકાર મીસતર ફોગારટીને માંયે થાસે કાંજે તેવા લોકોને બીજી વખતે ઈ ધણી બી ઓસદ આપવા ને બનતું નથી * —શ્રી મુમબઇની તા૦ ૧ લી સપતેમ્બર ૧૮૩૫

मेस्तर फोगरटि साहेब आपल्या मित्रांस कळवितात कीं गरिब गिर्‍हाइकें जों कोणि त्या साहेबा कडुन फुकट औषध उपाय करू न घेतात त्यांस सांगावे जे त्यानि प्रातकाळि सातावरापासुन नउवरे पर्यंत त्यासाहेबाचे घरि जातजावें कां तर अवघ्या दिवसांति दुसरि वेळ त्यांस पाह्यास त्या साहेबास सांपडत नाहि अमें जाल्यास त्या साहेबा वर फार उपकार होतिल.

मुा मुंबई ता॥ १ अकटोबर सन १८३५.

MANILLA SEGARS.—Of the last importation and superior quality, may be had at the commission ware Rooms of BECK and Co., at Rupees 32 ℔ box—Cash.

Apollo House, 3d Oct., 1835.

OILMAN STORES.—Fresh, from the eminent House of Powell and Brown, in great variety, are for sale at the Godowns of BECK and Co.

Apollo House, 3d Oct., 1835.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. BECK, respectfully begs to remind his friends and the community in general, that he still continues to conduct the business of the Omercarry Bakery for the benefit of an Orphan Family, and will feel thankful for all orders with which he may be honored.

Apollo House, 3d Oct., 1835.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—With the sanction of the Directors, WILLIAM HARTLEY, educated in the School, and now residing therein, begs to inform the Gentry and Public in general, that he manufactures Boots and Shoes of good quality, at the undermentioned rates viz:—

Wellington Boots. Per pair	Rs.	6
Ancle..... do.	,,	3½
Shoes..... do.	,,	2

Specimens of his work may be seen with the Collector to the Society.

Bombay, 3d October, 1835.

NOTICE,—Any family proceeding to England and requiring the service of an English female attendant during the voyage, will hear of an unexceptionable person on application at the office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNING and Co.

Bombay, 2d Oct., 1835.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY AUGUSTUS WOOLASTON, MR. REMFRY, and MR. GEORGE FARRELL REMFRY, are admitted as Partners into our Firm from this date.

HAMILTON AND CO.

September 1st, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January. (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1835, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establisment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants, of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 3rd Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship KIRKMAN FINLAY, 439 Tons ℔ Register, ALEXANDER RUSSELL Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. RUSSELL.

Bombay, 3d Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA

THE new Ship Bombay PACKET, 425 Tons ℔ Register, JAMES GARNOCK Commander, late of the Dorothy; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. For Frieght or Passage, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. GARNOCK.

Bombay, 3d Oct., 1835.

NATIVE DISPENSARY.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends to the proposed Native Dispensary, will be held at the Rooms of the *Native Education Society*, on the Esplanade at noon, this day, for the purpose of establishing the institution, adopting Regulations for its management, appointing Office bearers, &c. &c.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT COMPTON KNT., Chief Justice, has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, 3d October, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attendded to.

Gazette Office, 3d October, 1835.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE 31ST AUGUST, 1835.

The following Draft of a proposed Act, was read in Council for the first time on the 31st August, 1835.

ACT No.——OF 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, to refer to his Assistant, original Suits against Sirdars for amounts not exceeding 5,000 Rupees, and in the trial of such Suits the Assistant shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the Agent, and every decree of the Assistant shall be open to an Appeal to the Agent within——days from the date of the decree, and every decision of the Agent on such Appeal shall be open to such Appeal as is now provided for the decisions of the Agent in original Suits, provided such last mentioned Appeal shall be brought within——days after the date of the decree of the Agent.

Ordered that the Draft now read, be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legistative Council of India after the 20th day of October next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to instructions from the chief engineer, all applicants at this office for pitching tents on the Esplanade will be required to sign the undermentioned agreement, vizt:—

"I the undersigned do agree as a condition of "being allowed to pitch tents on such a spot as "will be pointed out to me by the superintending "engineer, to vacate the same whenever required "by him so to do, and on no account to injure the "ground or to appropriate it to any purpose by "which my neighbour can suffer annoyance, and "before relinquishing the same, to give timely no-"tice of my intention, and to see to the filling up "of any holes and the removal of all stabling, rub-"bish and lumber of whatsoever description from "the said ground."

T. B. JERVIS, Capt.
Suptg. Engineer.

Bombay, 29th September 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa for the season 1835-36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 23rd instant.. chests 798
Ditto from 24th Instant to this day,.... chests 312

Chests 1,110

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 30th Sept., 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September, 1835.

No. 458 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon C. Jameson, M. D. of the Madras estblishment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for eighteen months.

Bombay Castle, 24th September, 1835.

No. 459 of 1835.—Lieutenant Hartly, subassistant commissary general, returned to Bhooj and sesumed charge of his office, on the 1st instant.

No. 460 of 1835.—Captain Yeadell, resumed charge of the ordnance store department at Bhooj on the 21st ultimo.

No. 461 of 1835.—An order by the officer commanding the southern division of the army, granting lieutenant Davidson, deputy assistant commissary general, leave of absence on private affairs, from the 15th to the 26th ultimo, is confirmed.

No. 462 of 1835.—The following promotion is made.

Medical establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon Henry Johnston to be surgeon *vice* Scott deceased.—*Date of rank*, 13th September 1835.

No. 463 of 1835.—Captain H. G. Roberts, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1835.

No. 464 of 1835.—Compounder John Wright, is promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary, and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 465 of 1835.—Surgeon R. Pinhey, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1835.

No. 466 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, under date the 24th instant, to appoint lieutenant J. H. G. Crawford, of the engineers, at present doing duty under lieutenant T. M. B. Turner, at Carlee, to superintend the line of road from Seroor to Ahmednugger, and lieutenant H. J. Margary, of the engineers, to relieve Lieut. Crawford.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1835.

No. 467 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

20th regiment native infantry.

Captain D. W. Shaw to be major, lieutenant (brevet captain) C. J. Westley to be captain, and ensign Henry Ash to be lieutenant, in succession to Seymour deceased.—*Date of rank*, 5th Sept. 1835.

No. 468 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant and adjutant W. Knipe, to act as quarter master to the 17th regiment native infantry, till the arrival of the officer who may be nominated to the situation.

Ensign H. J. Barr, of the 8th regiment native infantry to perform the duties of quarter master, paymaster, and interpreter to that regiment, during the absence of ensign Cotgrave on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant surgeon Johnston, civil surgeon, to receive charge of the deputy medical store keeper's office at Deesa, during the absence of assistant surgeon Gibb, reported sick.

No. 469 of 1835.—Lieutenant Henry James, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 470 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Assistant surgeon A. Gibson, to act as deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at Poona, during the absence of assistant surgeon Don proceeded to Bombay on subpœna from the supreme court, from the 19th instant.

No. 471 of 1835.—The following promotions are made.

3rd regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant J. Wright to be captain, and ensign A. Crawford to be lieutenant, in succession to Wroughton deceased.—*Date of rank*, 14th September 1835.

No. 472 of 1835.—Assistant surgeons F. Forbes and J. Stewart, are placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September, 1835.

No. 54 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of the following general order published to the army under date the 30th of June 1831, be considered applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the estates of deceased European officers and seamen, of the Indian navy.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 259 of 1831,—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under review the question of the administration to estates of deceased European commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers upon this establishment and adverting to the provisions of the several acts of Parliament on the subject, is pleased to call the particular attention of officers commanding regiments thereto, and to point out the course to be pursued for carrying into effect their several provisions relative to intestate estates.

2. The statutory provisions upon the subject are these:—

First.—Sixteen of the articles of war established under the authority of the 33d section of the 4th of Geo. 4th cap. 18. (Intituled "An act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and to authorize the soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage") provides that "When any *commissioned officer* shall happen to die or be killed in the service, *the major* of the regiment or battalion, or the officer doing the major's duty, shall immediately secure *all his effects* or equipage then *in camp or quarters*, and shall within one month after the death of the officer, with the assistance of two other officers, not under the rank of captain to be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, to make an inventory thereof and transmit that inventory, together with an account of the debts and credits, to the office of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer belonged, to the end that after payment of such other's *regimental debts and quarters and interment*, the overplus, if any be, be paid over by the said military secretary, to the *legal representative* of the officer so deceased.

"When any *non-commissioned officer or private soldier*, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service, *the then commanding officer of the troop or company* to which he may have belonged, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of,

besides his regimental clothing, arms, and accoutrements, and of his credits, and shall take care that the same be applied in the first instance, to the liquidation of his *regimental debts*, the remainder, if any, to be paid over to his legal representative, under the directions of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such soldier shall have belonged."

Second.—The same statute by its 49th section provides, that "*all sums of money due* by deceased *officers* and *soldiers* in respect of any *military clothing, appointments*, and equipment, or in respect, of any *quarters* or of any *mess* or *regimental accounts* and all sums of money *due to any agent* or *paymaster* or *quarter master* or any other *officers* upon any *such* accounts or on account of any *advance* made for any such purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be *regimental* debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears, of pay or allowances or out of any prize or bounty money or the equipage, goods, chattels and effects of any officers or soldier dying while in the service of the sail United Company in preference to any other debts, claims or demands whatsoever, upon the estate and effects of such officer or soldier, and if any doubt shall arise, as to whether any claim or demand made in relation to any officer or soldier is a regimental debt or not, such question shall be decided and concluded by the order or certificate of the military secretary to the government of the presidency, to which such officer or soldier shall have belonged, and all such payments shall be good and valid in law, and every person who shall make any such payments out of any such arrears of pay, effects, or proceeds as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any such order or certificate of such military secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified, for and in respect of such payments and all other acts, matters and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order and certificate of the said military secretary, in relation to the distribution of all such assets, any thing in any act or acts of Parliament or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Third.—And by its 50th section provides that "it shall be lawful for such military secretary to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such regimental debts as aforesaid, to be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto."

Fourth.—And by its 51st section provides, that "all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without any probate of any will being obtained or any letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative being taken out by any person, and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money, equipage, goods, and chattels or the proceeds thereof shall be deemed the personal state of the deceased for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration, or confirmation of testament or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate, and it shall be lawful for the said military secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus or in any case in which the same shall (1) *not exceed two hundred sicca rupees, without* any probate or letter of administration or confirmation of testament or letters testamentary or dative or payment of any (2) *duty of stamps* or upon *legacies* or otherwise, and it shall also be lawful for any paymaster of other person to issue any *sum (3) not exceeding the value of two hundred sicca rupees* which may be due to any officer deceased, to the widow or relative of any officer deceased, or to the representatives of any such officer widow or relative in like manner without any probate or letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative or payment of any duty or stamps, or upon legacies, or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person, who shall be notified by the said military secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator, or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration or in confirmation of testament, letters testamentary or dative, any thing in any act or acts of Parliament or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

(1) *If therefore it exceeds* 200 *Sa. Rs. probate or administration must be taken out by this legal representative.*

(2) *The stamps and legacy duties do not extend to this country.*

(3) *Vide supra in margin.*

3. The other statutory provisions upon the subject are contained in the 6th G. 4. cap. 61. intituled "An act to amend two acts of the 58th years of His late Majesty for regulating the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effect of officers and soldiers dying in the service and the receipt of sums due to soldiers; and of the 4th year of His present Majesty for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company" and are as follows:—

First.—Section 1st, after reciting the beneficial effects which had resulted from the provisions of the former acts and that it is expedient to render them more effectual; enacts that "it shall be lawful for all (4) officers and *persons* (5) who may be employed or required by, or under the authority of any articles of war in force for the time being, either for the officers or soldiers in the service of His Majesty or for the *European* officers or soldiers in the service of the said Company, to take care of, or collect or superintend and direct the collection of the (6) *effects* of officers or soldiers dying in the service out of the United Kingdom, to ask, demand and receive any such effects *and to commence, prosecute and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof* without taking out any letters of administration either with any will annexed or otherwise, in like manner in every respect as if such officers or persons had been appointed executors or had taken out letters of administration of such effects, and no registrar of any court in the East Indies or elsewhere in any colonies or possessions of His Majesty abroad, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects unless required or authorized so to do by any (7) such officers or persons under the provisions of this act, any act or acts of Parliament, law, statute or usage to the country notwithstanding."

(4) *i. e. The Major or officer, doing the major's duty and the two others.*

(5) *i. e. The officer then in command of the troop or company to which the deceased belonged.*

(6) *The act of the 4. G. 4. limitted their power effects in camp and quarter, this extends that power to all effects.*

(7) *The major or officer doing the Major's duty.*

Second. Section 2d, enacts that "such effects or proceeds of effects when remitted to any regimental agent or other persons under any order or regulation of the secretary at war in that behalf or of the military secretary to the government of any of the said Company's presidencies respectively, shall not, by reason of coming into the hands of such agent or person be deemed or taken to be assets or effects within the province in which such agent or person shall reside, so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof in such province, unless administration of any other effect of the officer or soldier to whom the proceeds so remitted shall have belonged, shall have been or shall be taken out in such province, and it shall be lawful for the secretary at war in all cases relating to the effects of any officer or soldier in His Majesty's service, and of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or soldier shall have belonged in all cases relating to the effects of any European officer or soldier in the service of the said Company, to order that any such effects or proceeds of any such effects shall be remitted to any other place where the same can be more conveniently *paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto*, and the obedience to any such orders by any agent or person to whose hands any such effects shall come, shall be a sufficient discharge to such agent or person and no such agent or person shall be liable to any action or suit by reason of any such effect or proceeds of effects having been in his hands, and thereafter transmitted under the order of the secretary at war or military secretary respectively in that behalf."

Power given to the military secretary to transmit the proceeds to any place most convenient for their distribution.

Third. Section 3d. enacts that "it shall be lawful for the secretary at war in the case of any officer or soldier in His Majesty's service and for the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or soldier shall have belonged in the case of any European officer or soldier in the service of the said Company, to order or direct the payment of any *charges* or expences attending or relating to the *illness or (8) funeral* of any such officer or soldier out of any such effects or proceeds of effects or out of any arrears of pay or half pay, and that such charges and expences together with all regimental debts, and military payments which may be allowed under the provisions of any act or acts of Parliament or articles of war made in pursuance thereof shall be made out of such effects or proceeds of effects or arrears of pay or half pay, and the surplus only after such payment shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased."

(8) *The 4. G. 4. had already provided for funeral charge vide supra.*

4. Under these provisions the course to be pursued is as follows:—

Upon the death of an European commissioned officer, the major of the regiment to which he belongs (and whether the deceased was absent from his regiment, for example, upon the staff or present will make no difference) or the officer doing the major's duty, is, with the assistance of two other officers not under the rank of captain to be appointed by the officers as may be at hand, and after payment of the several charges specified in the acts of Parliament to transmit the proceeds to the secretary in the military department: with respect to any effects not upon the spot, they are necessarily, either goods or chattels, landed property or debts owing to the deceased (and what is about to be observed upon the latter will of course apply to all debtors generally.) In the case of goods, chattels and landed property, the major or officer doing the major's duty and the two captains are authorized to have them sold and to transmit the net produce to the secretary in the military department. In the case of debts, payment should be demanded; if made, the same should be transmitted in the like manner; if refused, it will then become matter of consideration, whether a suit to enforce payment should be instituted or not, and the determination one way or the other must of course be governed by the circumstance of the solvency of the debtor, and the nature of the evidence in support of the demand; upon an occasion of this nature the officers in charge will place the case in hands of the military secretary to government, by whom the advice of the Company's law officer will be obtained, after which should the determination be to prosecute, the officers will be apprized and will pass any requisite power of attorney for the convenient prosecution of the suit.

5. The proceeds thus collected in the hands of the military secretary will be disposed of as the act requires, should the estate not exceed 200 sicca rupees, payment to the parties entitled will be authorized by the military secretary without probate or administration taken out—if it exceeds that sum, then probate or administration must be taken out.

6. In the event of there being neither widow nor next of kin in this country, then it will be the duty of the officer in charge of the estate in transmitting proceedings to the military secretary to government to furnish him with any information they he may happen to possess, to lead to the knowledge of where the widow or next of kin is to be met with.

7. It is to be clearly understood that what has been said, touching deceased commissioned officer's estates, applies mutatis mutandis to the estates of deceased non-commissioned European officers and European soldiers.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1835.

No. 55 of 1835.—Assistant apothecary John Wright is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for the purpose of being employed on board the surveying ship Benares.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1835.

No. 56 of 1835.—Mr. midshipman Ford, is allowed to proceed to England, for the benefit of his health.

No. 57 of 1835.—Assistant surgeons F. Forbes and J. Stewart are placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1835.

Mr. W. Escombe, to act as first assistant to the principal collector of Poona from the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1835.

Mr. A. Elphinston, acting colletor of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th proximo, under section xiv of the absentee regulation, to visit Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st proximo, under section xiv. of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1835.

Mr. T. H. Baber, principal collector and political agent at Dharwar is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1835.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop is appointed to act as principal collector and political agent in the southern Marhatta country, during the absence of Mr. Baber.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1835.

The court of sudder dewanee adawlut, has under the provisions of regulation VI. of 1834, sanctioned the adjournment of the civil court at Ahmedabad, for a period of six weeks from the 1st proximo.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, a puisne judge of the sudder adawlut, is also appointed acting judicial commissioner for Guzerat and Konkan. Mr. D. Greenhill, is appointed visiting judicial commissioner for Dharwar, from the date of his appointment as 4th puisne judge of the court.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me why the Commanding Officers of Madras Cavalry regiments should draw the saddle contract, while on the Bombay and Bengal establishments the contract is drawn by *Troop Officers?* again, why should the allowance on the Madras establishment be one rupee and three quarters per saddle, and on the Bengal and Bombay *only one* rupee.

I am Sir, your's &c.
FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to correct a slight error in the communication signed "FAIR PLAY" which appeared in your paper of the 2nd Instant; the letter purporting to have been received from Ahmedabad sets forth amongst other calamitous accounts of sickness in Guzerat, "that there are 12 officers sick in Cutch"—no such thing Mr. Editor, out of about 17 Officers and 100 European Soldiers in this province, there are not more than 2 of the former, and 8 or 10 of the latter suffering from the intermittent fever incidental to this season of the year, what next month may bring forth after a tremendously heavy moosoon, Heaven only knows—there is little doubt however that we shall have *our* share of it, and that *medicus* will be at a premium——— in the mean time you will oblige me by giving instant insertion to this, lest such terrific reports should induce a state of *nervous anxiety* in our accounts, in the minds of our *numerous* distant friends.

By the way how spendidly Cœlebs exposes the *Blarney* of a "True Briton" who wrote a long letter one day from this part of the world * * * *

Your's, &c.
CUTCHEE.

CAMP BHOOJ, *Sept. 17th*, 1835.

* We have omitted the close of the paragraph, not perceiving its application.—ED. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—On perusal of your paper of Wednesday, I perceived an article respecting the seizure of the Parsee, who attempted to rob, the Treasury of the Gazette Office, on Sunday evening last, "from which it appears that you have been misinformed as to the * real facts of the affair" and as I was instrumental in securing the man (the second time) I can vouch for the authenticity of the following.

About a quarter before eight on hearing several persons crying out "Chor,chor", I went out to ascertain what was the occasion of it, on enquiring of a Police Peon (who had his cutlass drawn) I was informed, that a Parsee had been breaking open the Gazette Office, and that he had beaten two Peons, on their way to the Police office, and made his escape and was concealed somewhere in the vicinity of my House, on hearing a noise on the roof, of one of the stables at the back of the Portuguese Chapel. I looked up, there I saw a man creeping along upon his hands, and knees; by the assistance of some Horsekeepers, I got upon the roof myself, and pursued the man, who was making towards Messrs. Fergusson, Turner and Co's House. I had not proceeded far when the man all of a sudden disappeared, (as tho he had fallen,) I then went in another direction, and got down into a gully, about a yard wide which led towards the spot where I saw the man disappear, but as the place was very dark, I called to one of the Peons to procure me a light, which he did from the Horsekeepers, I took the light, and the Peon's staff, and proceeded to explore the place. I had not got more than ten yards when I came in contact with a wall about a yard high which I found was around the mouth of a well, on fancying that I heard something breathe very loud curiosity prompted me to hold the light over the Well, when I saw a man up to his neck in the water who immediately sung out, "geldie, geldie Saheb, toom dorey zay laigah, hum marjaigah hae Bowrey bot colh" however there was not much fear of his being drowned, the water not being more than five feet deep I called for assistance when two Peons came whose Turbans I tied together, and threw one end down to him however as they were not of sufficient strength to pull him up, a rope was procured, and my gentleman was soon hoisted out when the Peons recognized him, as being the Parsee who had made his escape from them, they appeared determined that he should not have the opportunity, of doing it a second time, for his arms were tied behind him,when he was marched off, and snugly lodged in the Police Office.

I went to the spot to day and found that from the top of the Wall from which he fell to the surface of the Water measured twenty four feet, and the depth of water in the Well four feet three inches.

ERGO.

FORT, 1*st October*, 1835.

* We hardly need remark, that we had no part in preparing the account. It was, like all similar things, inserted in the state it was received.

ED. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Among the various grievances brought to public notice thro' the medium of your (now free) Circulating Journal. The following will be found, one I trust that merits a corner in the same way: I therefore request that you will be kind enough to give it publicity accordingly.

A few months ago a G. G. O. was published on this Establishment prohibiting the whole of the warrant Officers in the Service, from going on sick leave or private affairs, on pain of forfeiting the half of their scanty pittance, formerly this indulgence was granted to them on equal terms with the commissioned Ranks in the Service, now Mr. Editor in the name of goodness what could be the meaning of our ever liberal Government, in throwing in our way such stumbling blocks—but I forgot that it ill behoves us poor mortals to question much less to murmur at the actions of our superiors—whom it pleases in their infinite wisdom and goodness to issue such order from time to time—as may to them appear expedient, but to advert to my story—In the event of a member of this class of public Servants being attacked with the Guzeratte Fever [which malady requires no comments] would it not be a case—nay I would say a shameful one, that such a man, must be deprived of the only alternative, I may say of saving his life—on pain of losing nearly the half of his pay—and admitting that leave is granted by the Medical authorities which is rarely the case until the poor patient is on the brink of eternity—how in the world is such a man to support himself when—away—besides a Wife and family—which due necessity compels him to leave behind not to mention the expence of transporting himself and kit, to his destination, surely Mr. Editor such awful truths should—aloud for redress—and I know of no other channel, through which—such is likely to be obtained—at the same time a few remarks from your Editorial pen—on the subject, might in a great measure tend to mitigate the sufferings—we are doomed to undergo—

I am Dear Sir
Your most Obedient Servant,
GRIZZLE.

GUZERAT, 26*th September*, 1835.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Two Meetings were called by Colonel VALIANT H. M's. 40th Regiment. The first took place at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at the Island of Colaba on the 15th Instant, and the Second on the next day in the Town Barracks. The Meetings were addressed both days by Colonel VALIANT, and the Revd. Henry Jeffery's A. M. and on the Second day in Addition to the Officers of the Regiment the following Gentlemen were present.

JAMES FARISH Esq. Civil Service. Lieutenant Colonel GRIFFITHS, and Lieut. Col. DICKENSON, Engineers, and Capt. JACOB Artillery, Captain PENLEY, and Doctor EDWARDS; when Captain JACOB also addressed the Meeting.

The Meetings were opened by Colonel VALIANT as follows.

Gentlemen and Men of all ranks. I have thought it my duty to call this Meeting more particularly in consideration of the great increase of Crime caused by drunkenness in the Regiment since we came to Bombay. It is indeed grief to me to see men day after day brought before Courts Martial for Crimes all originating from drinking ardent Spirits. Let me beg and entreat of you to think for yourselves, and look at the awful consequences of such Conduct, for punishment must follow Crime, God alone knows how truly painful it is to me to see Men punished in any way, but while it is my duty it will be done. When sober you are good Men, you then commit no Crime, then why will you not keep so? Look at the dreadful effects of drunkenness in all Countries, in England, Ireland and Scotland. Our jails are filled with persons who have gone step by step into ruin and disgrace, and many suffer the utmost penalty of the law, and when the lives and habits of these persons are traced, the greater number of their Crimes by far will be found to have had their origin in drinking Spirits. Look again at our Houses for the poor in England, they are filled with persons and families who once lived happily and with credit to themselves, until they were seduced by that slow poison Ardent Spirits. In these houses you may see whole families who have been totally ruined by their Fathers and Husbands who have spent all they earned in Drink till at length their Wives and children became destitute and, made beggars, and their own Constitutions ruined for ever, and all a burthen on their Country and Parishes. In former days when ardent Spirits were seldom seen or drank in Our Native Country Industry and happiness prevailed, for then each father of his family made it his pride to provide for his wife and children, and his boast that no Parish had ever given them any kind of relief. In those days our Poor Houses were empty, our poor rates a mere nothing and our working classes and Peasantry, the boast and pride of Old England.

I am indeed truly glad to find that this destroyer of Man's days, and ultimately of his Soul and Body, Ardent Spirits, has at length called forth the notice of some of the highest ranks in our United Kingdom, Lords, Bishops, Admirals and Generals, &c. &c. have established Temperance Societies and fixed days for their Meetings for the purpose of doing away with that great curse Ardent Spirits and with the blessing of the almighty they must succeed.

In America the great work of Temperance is going on, on a grand Scale, for their Governments have taken it up and from information which cannot be doubted, it appears there are now some Millions of persons who have joined Temperance Societies. Ardent Spirits are no longer served out to the Soldiers of America, and there is every prospect of its being discontinued in the Navy of that Country. Many of their Ships sail without it from the choice of their crews, and their Merchant Ships in general have adopted the same system, and experience has shewn them the great benefit it will be to mankind to get rid of Ardent Spirits altogether.

It is now proved beyond all doubt, that it acts as a slow poison on the Constitution, it may for the

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time exhilarate the mind, but adds no strength to the Body, on the contrary it leaves it in a weaker state. It has also been ascertained from numerous trials by persons of all ages that the most determined Spirit drinkers may leave it off at once without any injury to himself and that such an act generally adds to the number of his days. It must be evident to you all that those Men who drink Ardent Spirits contract diseases of all kinds, and are often found in the Hospital with their Constitutions worn out while they are young men, and they go down to their graves a great many years sooner than their more prudent Comrades who do not drink Spirits.

I am perfectly satisfied that neither Wine nor Beer are necessary and that he who drinks none at all will have the longest life. In North America and the Canadas where duty called me for some years, there was, and is at present the greatest proof of this fact, for the two great For Companies now united, the North West and Hudson, Bay Companies have a range of thousands of Miles, which extend I believe almost if not quite from Canada to the North pacific ocean and the whole of the persons employed by this great Company drink pure Water only; for neither ardent spirits Wine or Beer are permitted to go amongst them, and these people are happy and do not appear to want for any thing, they are to be seen hard at work in the summer Months for 10 and 18 hours out of the 24, and many is the time I have listened with delight at their merry songs, on the Rivers and Lakes of the Canadas, and where they make their Boats and Canoes appear to fly through the Water with their labour. Then let me once more entreat of you to refrain from drinking ardent spirits, think what a blessing and benefit it will be to you through life if you continue sober, then my duty and that of those set over you will be pleasing indeed, for we shall then have no Crime or punishment in the 40th Regiment.

In the Canteen there is good Tea, Coffee, Wine and Beer, and it shall be my study to keep those Articles at the lowest possible rates, so that I hope you will discard intoxicating spirits for ever.

The following order was issued to the Foot Guards in consequence of His Grace the Duke of Wellington having made enquiry whether there were Temperance Societies among them or not, and I cannot do better than follow the example set me by such high Authority.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Regimental Orders *October* 1833.

The Commanding Officer thinks it right to inform the Soldiers of the Regiment of Guards that His Grace the Duke of Wellington has enquired whether any Temperance Societies exist among them and his Grace has expressed his opinion of the great advantage which might result from the adoption of systematic measures to repress habits of Intemperance and to encourage sobriety.

His Grace considers that nothing would be wanting in the character of the English Soldier; if the prevalent vice of drinking to excess could be eradicated.

There can be no doubt that a great deal of good may be effected by earnest and persevering efforts on the part of all concerned, and the Commanding Officer thinks too well of the general good feeling and spirit of the Regiment not to believe, when His Grace the Duke of Wellington manifests so much interest in their welfare and character that the Men will themselves take pride in conforming to His Grace's views and wishes, and that many now addicted to excessive drinking will seriously endeavour to break themselves of a habit constantly exposing them to the risk of committing some vivolent Offence against discipline which must necessarily be visited with severe punishment.

On this account the Commanding Officer especially advises the men to avoid drinking at the Canteen in the Barracks, where there is more danger than any where else of their being misled into some acts of insubordination.

The Offence of drinking to intoxication even when not followed by insubordination is aggravated by being deliberately committed in the Barracks in defiance of discipline ordered to be maintained there.

The Commanding Officer in obedience to the suggestions of His Grace the Duke of Wellington will institute enquiries in the three Battalions, and adopt such measures from time to time as may appear likely to effect the object of checking intemperance but he relies chiefly on the good sense of individuals to restrain them from degrading themselves in character and destroying their health by frequent intoxication.

The Men are particularly advised to refrain from drinking spirits.

They are also warned that those who become unfit for the service will receive little or no pension upon examination at Chelsea if their disability should be traced to habits of excessive drinking.

Such a distinction must be made in justice to the good and steady Soldier who preserves his health and service the proper time.

I have established a set of Regulations for a Temperance Society in the 40th Regiment and to which I have Subscribed my name as a Member. I think it necessary to inform the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates that they see, I believe, all the Officers of the Regiment off duty here for the purpose of giving their countenance and support to the Cause of Temperance but these Officers generally appear to have an objection to signing a pledge, for which in them, there is no real necessity, as I believe there is not a more temperate body of Officers in H. M's. service than those of the 40th Regiment, I therefore beg that should any of these Gentlemen not put their names down at present that it may not be a bar to you doing so as you have mine before you. Bishop Pendergrast has authorized me to inform all the Roman Catholics that he most strongly recommends them to join the Temperance Society. The following was the address of the Revd. Henry Jeffry's A. M. and Senior Chaplain of Bombay.

Soldiers of H. M's. 40th Regiment.

I cannot express to you the gratitude I feel to Colonel Valiant for his exertions in the Temperance cause, and if you did but know the blessings which the be triumph of this cause in the 40th Regiment would bring to yourselves individually, you would be equally grateful with myself. For you would be convinced that the kindest father would not possibly devise any thing more for your real welfare and happiness both for this world and for the next You are most of you young men as yet in the early morning of life. Health and youth are invaluable blessings, Oh! do not throw them lightly away. One of the greatest *temporal* blessings that God can give is a sound Constitution. I had rather be the poorest Soldier in the Regiment, healthy, hearty, and strong, than the Commander in Chief of all H. M's. forces if with a poor diseased debilitated, broken down Constitution. Do not then throw away this greatest and best of *earthly* blessings for the sake of the paltry wretched gratification of Spirit-drinking. This can give you no pleasure to be Compared with the genuine delight of health and youth. And remember there is such a thing as shutting the "Stable door after the Steed is Stolen" but it is of no use. When once your Constitution is destroyed and gone, all the Gold in the world will not buy it back again. Again what a blessing is Youth? Why should you destroy your youth, and bring on premature old Age. It is time enough when old Age comes stealing on in the common course of nature, and robs us of the grace, and strength, and glory of youth and lays upon us the infirmities of Age. It is surely madness to anticipate these evils. It is lamentable to see young Boys, bed ridden in the Hospital with Rheumatism. Youth has no business with these diseases of old Age. And it is a mistake to suppose that these things are the mere effect of Catching Cold—or night Guards. It is no such thing they are the effect of the *prostration* of strength, and languor of the system, when the *first* effects of Spirit drinking are gone off and the Liquor is "what is termed" dead within a man. Cold or damp on any particular night may perhaps determine the *particular time* that the attack shall ceme on, but the *real cause* is to be found in the *Constitution*. It is a Constitution rendered weak and languid with the horrid effects of drink. And thus a young Man is rendered unable to stand an exposure on duty, which every boy ought to be able to stand and care nothing about it. But Ardent Spirit is a liar and a cheat, and a deceiver; it promises all sorts of things which it never performs. A man is stimulated for the *time*, and has a little artificial excitement and thinks himself stronger but it is no such thing. Ardent Spirits do not add one particle to the whole stock of strength in the human body. But I will tell you what they do! They make out an Indent for the strength which is already there. And you all of you well know the difference between adding more stores, to a Magazine and making out an Indent upon the Stores that are already there. In the case before us a young Man feels a little spirt of strength while the produce of his Indent (that is the Effect of the Spirit) lasts, and then it leaves him ten times weaker, and more languid than he was at first. I tell you the way to enjoy the perfection of youth and strength, and gay and joyous and happy Spirits is to let Ardent Spirits alone. For in the long run it no more adds to the merriment of the mind than it does to the strength of the Body. It is a grievous mistake to suppose that Spirit drinking Nations are the most merry and the lightest of heart. In old times before the invention of Ardent Spirits England went by the name of "Merry England" and with reason. In our forefathers days it was a merry land there was an abounding cheerfulness of heart among the lower orders, and what are thousands of the people now? A care-crazed anxious excited and discontented race ready to mind any business but their own. It never was a merry day for Old England since the invention of Spirits. And if your knew your own interest and happiness you would have nothing at all to do with them. It will cost you a struggle to break off an old habit but you will find ample amends in the rewards of virtuous 'Liberty" freedom from a tyrant habit like this will be a blessing to you greater than you can now conceive.

But I will make this one earnest request before I conclude. If there be an old soldier here that feels that he cannot, or will not forego Ardent Spirits, at least let him not tempt others, let him not by ridicule or temptation, endeavour to decoy back the young Soldier out of the path of happiness and safety. It is quite enough for a man to destroy himself; to be the tempter of others is especially to do the Devils Work. How much more merciful and kind, and Comrade—like would it be for an old Soldier to say to a young Comrade. Take warning by me I cannot join the Temperance Society, but I advise you to do it by all means. Take care you do not become the wretched slave of an old and confirmed habit. It is far easier to learn a bad habit than to unlearn it. Keep your liberty now you have it, join the Temperance Society. Under its guardian care you will rise to be promoted in your Regiment and it will be the means of your prosperity in this World and your happiness in the next.

H. M's. 40th. REGIMENT.

Temperance Society.

Regulations.

Proposed, recommended & established by Colonel Valiant.

That a Society be now formed Auxiliary to the British and Temperence Society and that it consist of such persons as subscribe to the following declaration.

1. We agree to abstain from ardent and distilled spirits except for Medicinal purposes and from the intemperate use of vinous and fermented Liquors and to discountenance the causes and practices of Intemperance.

2. That a meeting be held on the 1st Monday in every Month at such time and place as may be appointed by a Committee.

3. That the committee be composed of commissioned Officers and Privates and to be held for the purpose of investigating into all such matters as may be required.

4. That no Member shall be excluded from this Society who commits a breach of No. 1. without its being brought under the notice of the Senior Committee, that such a Member has broken the Rules, but if a Member so commits himself he shall in the first instance be called before the Sub-Committee and reasoned with or if necessary brought under the notice of the Senior Committee.

5. Should a Member after once being excluded from the Society wish to rejoin again he may do so by attending the Monthly Meeting and then obtaining the Sanction of the Committee.

6. That these our Rules and Regulations be read over and explained at every Monthly Meeting and that all possible information will be given to the Members of this Society of the proceedings of the Temperance Societies at home and abroad.

Colonel Valiant and upwards of One Hundred persons of the Regiment have subscribed to the above Regulations, and Committees have been formed.

Bombay, *Sept.*, 1835.

THE DURPUN.

The only case that was tried in the Supreme court on Wednesday was that of Mr. Malcolmson and others, who were concerned in the Duel at Poona. The trial lasted from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. After several witnesses, the Ghodewalla and other domestics of the Prisoner were examined, the jury retired, and in a short time brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The same day a sentence was passed in the case of Lalla Chillajee and other Marwaries, who had been found Guilty for a conspiracy "to charge the native establishment of the Sheriff's office with bribery." The sentence against the prisoners was, one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 500 Rs.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Chief Justice, the Grand Jury made a presentment on Monday on the state of the County Jail, in which after stating what they had been able to ascertain regarding the recent escape of a Prisoner, they suggested some improvements, which if carried into execution, will prevent the recurrence of a similar circumstance hereafter.

The long advertised sale of the *Bombay Theatre* took place on Wednesday last. We understand it was knocked down to Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esqr. for 50,000 Rupees.

A Meeting of the subscribers and contributors to the proposed native Hospital takes place tomorrow at the native Education Society's Rooms, for the purpose of establishing the institution, adopting Regulations &c. The donations now amount to 8134 Rs., and the annual subscriptions to 2514 Rs, which, with the amount of interest accruing upon the Donations, and the annual contribution of Government of 3600 Rs. will make the yearly income of the establishment to about 6700 Rs. Under a judicious management, this sum will be ample enough to carry the benevolent plan of the contributors into effect.

A letter from the Deccan states that a few more showers will be enough for Rubee crop, and completely crown the labour of the cultivator with success. The first or khureep crop is in the most thriving condition.

It was lately reported at Poona, that a part of the Bazar and city of Pythun was washed away by an inundation of the Godavery, with some loss of lives. We have not been able to ascertain the truth of this rumour.

We understand that Edaet Ally, the Government pleader in the Suddur Adawlut, has been appointed a Junior native commissioner at Surat.

We highly approve the principle on which selections to fill judicial situations are made under this Presidency.

No person is nominated a Junior Commissioner who has not served the court in the capacity of vukeel, nazir, or Sherstedar, and who does not pass, an examination in the Government Regulations; and no one, we believe, is promoted to the office of senior commissioner or that native Judge, who has not acted as Junior for a certain time. This principle is so firmly acted upon, that a complaint is scarcely ever heard on the score of impartiality of those, with whom rests the power of conferring Judicial situations.

Thus, we are happy to say, one requiste qualification at least for the administration of justice is secured, viz—the knowledge of Government Regulations, and the practice which exists in the upper courts, in addition to an extensive acquaintance with the local usages which they gain during the exercise of their several duties.

To these tests for judicial situations, another may eventually be added. An acquaintance with Hindu Law, we recommend, may be made a necessary condition of giving away such appointments; because considering the numerous cases of adoption, inheritance &c., which must come daily before him, an Ameen must every moment find it necessary to consult Hindu Law Books; and when he is himself ignorant of the law or even the Sunscrit language in which Munoo and other Books are written, what are the means by which he can ascertain the Law bearing upon the subject? No Shastree is attached to his court, and being generally stationed in a small villlage, he has no Pundit at hand to consult on the occasion. He must under such circumstances, pass a decision according to his own judgment, or wait until he can obtain the opinion of the Shastree in the district.

These evils may at once be prevented by requiring all candidates to pass an examination in one or two Books of Hindoo Law. We know that this cannot immediately be done; but we suggest that a rule may be passed on the subject, which can be brought into effect as vacancies gradually occur.—*October* 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Kirkee, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Ogle, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 27th ultimo, the Lady of H. Collins, Esq. Solicitor, of a Daughter, since dead.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

Ensign and Qr. Master Cotgrave, 8th Regt. from Deckan.

Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt., N. I., from Poonah.

Actg. Suprg. Surgeon F. Shippee, Staff from Poonah.

Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt., N. I. from Poonah.

Capt. Dunbabin, 22nd Regt. from Ahmedabad.

Qr. Mr. J. Sheahan, 6th R. W. R. from Cambay.

Lieut. J. Anderson, 17th Regt. from Hursole.

Ensign Hill, H. M. 20th Regt. from Poonah.

Lieut. Chambre, Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

Lieut. E. Whichelo, Staff from Ahmednugger.

Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, B. E. Regt. from Cutch.

Ensign Wm. Gibbard, 17th Regt. from Caranjah.

MILITARY DEPARTURES.

Ensign W. Gibbard, 16th Regt. to Caranjah.

Lieut. St. John, Staff to Poonah.

Lieut. Bate, Staff to Poohah.

Lieut. Eckford, 19th Regt. to Poonah.

Asst. Surgeon J. P. Malcolmson, 19th Regt. to Poonah.

Staff Surgeon, J. Don, to Poonah.

Capt. Cooke 19th Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 30th. Barque Patriot King, James Clarke, Master, for China.

Passenger,—E. Skinner, Esq.

NOTICE.

We have presumed, on the *too* long tried and proved attachment of the friends of the Gazette, so far as to forward to subscribers who have withdrawn during its late disadvantageous circumstances, the first Number of our new series; and should its appearance, and the prospect it opens of brighter days, and a less questionble claim to patronage, induce in them a disposition to return to its *list*, the reacquisition of their esteem and support, will be hailed, as an omen of all good, a sure foundation on which to guard against the recurrence of decay, by timely reparation; and an encouragement to unremitting exertions to render it worthy of universal encouragement.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.		A. M. H.	M. M.	P. M. H.	M. M.
Oct.	3rd Saturday	7	45	8	13
..	4th Sunday	8	41	9	9
..	5th Monday	9	40	10	6
..	6th Tuesday	10	23	10	41

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 3, 1835.

No arrivals since our last.

A Long and cheerless night has passed away, a new day has dawned upon the object of our greatest cares. Behold! the Gazette, emerging from an eclipse which has, so painfully to us, obscured its phasis, through a period of many months of darkness, and of sorrow! Of sorrow, may we not justly say? for what can be more vexatious than to see the subjects of your earliest and latest thoughts, despite your utmost care, go forth before the world, deformed, mutilated, illegible? All the flowers, the beauties, which you cull in your literary rambles; all that displays the taste of the poet, the eloquence of the orator, the tact and talent of the statesman, the wisdom of the philosopher, or the wide benevolence of the philanthropist; all or any of these, together with your labour, not only lost, but, productive, instead of amusement and information to their numerous readers, and of self-satisfaction to the conductor, of disappointment, chagrin, disaffection, and revolt. Many have been its vicissitudes since first we knew its pages, and various have been its aspects; yet has it remained through all, invariable in its spirit, consistent in its politics, and the steady advocate of liberal principles. We saw it when it displayed the vigourous racy philippics of Giovanni, and the playful imaginative, yet often nervous productions of one, who, more recently, gave a strong, though somewhat fitful interest, and attraction to its pages: but we must check this inclination to digression, and attend to those matters which more immediately *press upon our notice.*

First in order, comes our duty to apologize to all who have supported the Gazette, for the delay that has occurred in renewing the type with which it is printed; this they feel should have been done long since, *but there were difficulties connected with the proprietary, which made arrangements for the purpose, impracticable.* Four eighths of the property changed hands some months ago, and arrangements were made for the supply, which has effected a thorough revolution in our office, and we trust an acceptable improvement in our *appearance.*

This consignment, comprising every thing required for a complete Printing Office apparatus, *presses excepted*, has of course involved a very large outlay; and renders it imperative on the Proprietors, to solicit the consideration of all persons, whose subscriptions have been allowed to run into arrear. It is hoped that it will

be sufficient to insure the immediate attention of their friends, for the proprietors to assure them, that, if one and all, they make a remittance of only half the amount of their debts to the Gazette, it will relieve the paper from difficulties, and give fresh spirit and vigour to its conductors.

Of its Professions for the future, it is merely necessary to add, that it will continue an open arena for all *fair*, and free discussion; the Advocate of all popular rights, and of just Government; and a channel for communicating whatever is interesting among passing events.

To those friends, who, notwithstanding the frequent illegibility of a portion of our paper, have remained firm in support of it, we would tender our most grateful acknowledgments of the kindness and extent of their forbearance; and assure them, that the knowledge that there are so many who appreciate the established character of the Gazette for liberality, shall be a new stimulus to exertion to merit such generous patronage. To those, who have abandoned it in hopelessness of seeing any speedy improvement, we submit our *apology*, and hope that they will not visit, with protracted displeasure, an involuntary neglect.

To our Advertizing friends it will be satisfactory to learn, that, by the change adopted in the type &c. for Advertisements, there will be a saving to them of from 20 to 25 ℘ cent, which will be compensated to the proprietors, by the great increase which has already taken place, and may rationally be expected to continue, in that branch of their paper, on which a greater share of attention will henceforward bestowed.

We would earnestly solicit the attention of the benevolent of all classes, to the subject of the meeting to be held this day at noon, under the auspices of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice. The matter is one that must reach the sympathies of every man whose heart is in the right place. The suggestion has sprung from a gentleman, placed far above any but motives of pure, disinterested charity; but who has had the most extensive opportunities of witnessing the privation, and sufferings, which the contemplated institution is designed to alleviate or remove; and we confidently anticipate a large attendance and adequate contributions, on an occasion which will equally do honour to the head and heart, of the highest, and the humblest supporter of the undertaking.

Never has it been our fate to notice a case of greater hardship, with reference to the small number of persons affected by it, than that commented on in a letter bearing the ill selected signature of "*Grizzle*" It is so glaring a departure from the principle that obtains, and *indeed could* not otherwise than obtain, throughout all ranks of the army, from the General in Chief, to the Lascar. Every officer in the service is at least allowed his "pay and allowances" for 6 months, when absent on sick certificate; a portion of his staff pay, which is always a local allowance i. e. drawn on the spot where the duty is performed, is indeed lost by the officer who quits the scene of his duties, but even of that he retains a portion when on sick leave with. in certain limitations. The soldier *native* and European not only receives *his whole pay* either in rations and money, or in money only, whenever he is moved or permitted to move for the benefit of his health: not only so, he is provided with medical aid, medicine, nutritious diet and beverage, and all without any *deduction whatever from his pay*, for *his hospital stoppages are not greater than his mess charges*. Now all this seems strictly in unison with that feeling which formerly did and ever should influence the treatment of the *soldier*, be his rank what it may; and it would seem thatnone were intended to be exempted from its operation: none were excluded under the reign of those who had fought on the some field, and knew their worth, but *that day and this part of its remembrances appear to have passed away*. We abstain from comment, but we ground the assertion on the Government General Order complained of. Theconductor, whose usefulness, nothing but total ignorance can doubt, is an exception *and the only one*, under this otherwise uniform rule of equity and humanity. Let the General, Commanding Officer, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Midshipman, Serjeant, Cornoral, private, Subadar, Jemidar, Havildar, Naique, Sepoy, Lascar, fall sick, and they shall not only, not lose any of that which is *necessary to their existence when in health* but they shall be provided, some with medical attendance, sick clothing, nutritious food and drink, conveyance; increased allowance, as of navy officers: and all, with medicine &c.; without suffering any deduction of pay at a time when it is easy to imagine they would want an increase. But of the conductor the case is different. How widely different! Let us imagine the case of any one situated as the writer of Grizzle. By his letter, and by the army list, (he has given us his initials) we know him to be in Guzerat; in that province there is a conductor, not this person, with a family not far short of a round dozen: suppose him sick with provincial fever, and sent from his station by his doctor; immediately he forfeits *one third of his pay* (100 Rs.), and *must take the field, or rather the road, in litter, palanqueen, or on horseback*, without any of the comforts provided, for the officer by his *exemption from loss*; and for the soldier by the Commissariate, also without loss: now what would remain after *these drafts* for comforts and conveyance, out of 60 odd Rupees, on which his family might subsist!!! We think the matter so unaccountable a departure from humanity and justice, that it needs only to be hinted at, to be abolished; for no Government, Supreme, or subordinate, can designedly expose any class of their servants to such privations and hardships. We cannot however suppress a case which exhibits this order in all its enormity: a Conductor proceeded with the first detachment to Socotra, leaving his wife and children at Bombay; he returned literally a wreck of his former self, broken down in mind and body by that most baneful fever, which destroyed so many of his companions, preyed upon his own constitution for months, and seemed, by its obstinacy after his return to his family, resolved upon his destruction. This man was recommended medically to quit the Presidency, as *necessary* to his recovery, and was informed that he must forfeit as above, and had it not been for the considerate character of his superior, who placed him in charge of Stores proceeding to the Deccan, he would have been *punished* by a loss of a large share of his already scanty salary, for sacrificing his health in the service of his Hon'ble masters. Will this statement be believed? We defy impeachment in a single important feature of the case. Is any class of men to be thus trampled upon and afflicted to *answer any* purpose however desirable? Will any end sanctify such means as these? We leave our judgment to the world at large, whether such consequences of public acts demand not exposure.

Under the appropriate head, we have given, from the *Calcutta Courier*, an account of the Public dinner given in celebration of the Freedom of the Press, on the day its liberation took effect. The affair appears to have gone off extremely well, notwithstanding the paucity of guests. It would be preposterous indeed for us to remark upon the very partial interest evinced by the Society of the metropolis, on so momentous an epoch, seeing that our own good citizens have suffered the era to pass, unmarked by any demonstration whatever; were it not that the "Wise men of the East," had put themselves so conspicuously forward in demanding the boon. Behold the offspring of the mountain! One hundred good and true men only, have justified the zeal, which a thousand most redoubtably professed! not quite as many days ago. The *faithful* have earned an honourable "Record of fair fame" and their names should go down to posterity, on tablets of gold.

We intended offering a few observations on the new "scheme for modifying the Civil Service Annuities" submitted by the Court of Directors to the Board of Controul, which we have taken from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 16th, just received; but we find the preparations for tomorrow's issue so backward, that we are deterred from doing so, by the fear that we should delay it to an inconvenient hour. We would invite the attention of our numerous subscribers in that branch of the service, to the subject, in the hope of receiving communications that may compensate the disapointment we feel at being obliged to delay our remarks on this most interesting matter, as well as others that demand our attention. The fact is that the trouble of discarding the old and introducing and adapting the new apparatus of the office, at no time inconsiderable, is intolerably aggravated, under the circumstances of an Indian printing office: and in the present instance, the arrangements have been a good deal retarded, by the absence of one third of the Establishment, through sickness and other causes. Disagreeable as these *explanations* always are, more especially on occasions like the present, yet they are necessary evils, and must be borne patiently, when our best efforts to counteract them, have been baffled: however, this difficulty *once* overcome, all will resume its wonted channel, and we hope to "go along swimmingly."

CALCUTTA.

A letter from London, dated the 13th of April, gives the following as the scheme for modifying the Civil Service Annuities, submitted by the Court of Directors to the Board of Controul. The particulars are stated to have been extracted from the Court's letter to the Indian Government, sent up to the Board for approval.

"1.—Pensions to be granted to Civil Servants at half their value, if compelled by sickness to quit the Service, as follows;

After 15 years service..... £500 per annum

" 10 and less than 15 years, " 200 "

2.—The number of unaccepted Annuities at the close of the year to be declared. Two-thirds of them to be appropriable to Subscribers duly qualified in order of seniority, as respects applicants within three [illegible] per surplus declared, on payment of one quarter instead of half value. If the subscriptions of applicants exceed one quarter, the excess to be returned. The remaining third, and such of the two-thirds as may not be claimed, to lapse to the fund.

3—Pensions may be paid in India to those wishing to reside there after resigning the service.

4—.Annuities to be paid quarterly, and up to the period of decease, on condition that the sums paid by Annuitants be increased in proportion. The additional sum to be equal to the whole, not half—of the increased advantage.

5.—The Local Government to place out of employ such *Inefficients* as have served 22 years, and won't take their pension."

In this scheme, it will be perceived, every care is taken not to burthen the Company with any new charge contingent upon the changes proposed; and also to secure to the Company, under the disguise of obsorption in the Fund, a portion of the unaccepted pensions of each year prospectively; so that the nominal boon of a subscription from the Company, equal to that of the Subscribers, has now avowedly a resource (though a variable one) from which to idemnify them for the charge. And as to the *past* accumulation of the same nature, which the Service have been wont to consider as *their* property, that delusion is at last dispelled, for (adds the letter) "the past surplus, it seems, is to be thoned by John Company, as they say they entered into the arrangement for better or for worse." This scheme differs a good deal from the reports in circulation, and also includes some points, particularly the last, which were not expected. It was probably altered by Lord Ellenborough,—for, says the letter we have quoted from, "as the Board of Controul like altering every thing to shew their power and wit, it is quite uncertain whether this plan will be adopted." The change of President will expose the plan to further alterations.

The Press Dinner at the Town Hall yesterday went off with great eclat. We never saw a *feast* better conducted in all its arrangements; and certainly in all India it would not have been possible to find fitter persons to fill the chairs on such an occasion, than Mr. Turton, who took upon himself the laborious duties of President, and Mr. H. M. Parker, his Vice and most able coadjutor. Eloquent—with an eloquence elated by their strong and always consistent feeling on the subject of the Press, and warmed to by other analogous toasts—they both made the hall again and again resound both with cheers, and the glasses on the table dance with the thumps of admiring enthusiasm. Nor was their eloquence the only eloquence of the evening. Every body knows Mr. Pattle's ready tact in public oratory, and it is enough to say that to him two of the principal toasts were assigned. Mr. Torrens did more than justice to *his* toast "The Press of India;" and Mr. Sutherland, who as its fittest representative, acknowledged the compliment though laboring under indisposition,—always a ready man at a speech.—spoke more fluently and more to the purpose than on any of the numerous occasions on which we have had the pleasure to hear him. Mr. Stocqueler adroitly seized an opportunity to put in a word for the Poles, from his personal experience of their sufferings and their sentiments, when the toast (No. 13 on the list) was given—But we must refer to the expected report in the *Englishman* to-morrow, for such idea as a Reporter can give of these and numerous other spirited addresses which the occasion produced. There was, however, one speech,—by a foreigner, Colonel Hezeta,—(in acknowledgment of the toast No. 11,) so remarkable for the excellent language in which it was delivered, as well as for its propriety and good sense, that we must express the general admiration of the talents of the speaker, who, though a foreigner, was able to engage the attentive ear of the company for as long a period and with as little hesitation as any speaker in the hall.

We will now endeavor to give a slight sketch of the *business* of the evening, premising that there were ninety-one persons at the table, but that 104 or 105 tickets were issued. We understand that Mr. Dickens, from absolute fatigue and indisposition, and several others from accidental causes, were prevented from attending. We were glad to see some Gentlemen of the Government House party present—also the principal Parsee Merchant Rustomjee Cowasjee, and Baboos Dwarkanath and Prussono Coomar Tagore. We did not observe more than half a dozen East Indian Gentlemen in the company.

The following is a copy of the printed list of toasts:

1. The King—*God save the King.*
2. The Freedom of the Press—*See the conquering hero comes,*
3. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Liberator of the Indian Press—*Charlie is my darling.*
4. The Members of the Legislative Council of India, who supported the Act for the Liberation of the Press.
5. A Representative-system, and Legislation with open doors in India.
6. The Navy—*Rule Britannia.*
7. The Indian Army—*British Grenadiers.*
8. The Press of India.
9. The French Nation—*The Marseilloise Hymn.*
10. The United States of America—*Yankee Doodle.*
11. The cause of Constitutional Government in Spain and Portugal—*Riego's Hymn (or March.)*
12. Lord Grey and the Reform Bill.
13. The Regeneration of Poland—*Scots wha ha' we' Wallace bled.*
14. The King's Judges in India—*The Judges are coming.*
15. The Civil Service—*Home, sweet home.*
16. The Calcutta Bar.
17. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants of Calcutta—*Money in both Pockets.*
18. Success to the cause of Freedom and Reform—*The Parisian.*
19. The Trade Association—*Honest men and bonny lasses.*
20. The Indian People.
21. Mr. J. S. Buckingham.
22. Mr. Samuel Smith and the independent Conductors of the Calcutta Press, while the Press Regulation was in operation.

In proposing the second toast, the Chairman (Mr. Turton) expressed his regret that the chair had not been filled by a man of more authority.—As long as he could keep, there were three principles he had always advocated from his heart—1st, Catholic Emancipation—2d, Reform in Parliament—and 3d, Liberty of the Press. Like Sheridan, he would say "I fear no evil to the Government while the Press exists"—it equally protects the people from misgovernment and the Government from sedition—it was the best instrument of good Government. We must have a free and fair representation, or a free unshackled Press.

In giving the third toast, the Chairman, said it was the misfortune of most persons who held a temporary command in this country, that they had no opportunity to leave any distinguishing mark by which we might know them. But there were two exceptions. One very able and very amiable man, of great merit in other respects, had in three months polluted his fame with a despotic act—the other in the same space has acquired the character of liberator—the former has split upon the same rock which had served the latter for a beacon of safety. He (Mr. T.) greatly lamented this error of Mr. Adam, whom he respected much, but must say, to use the words of Falstaff, "he misused the press damnably." The private virtues of the other,—his unbounded hospitality, &c., will sink into oblivion, compared with this one act of his which they were assembled to celebrate.—Mr. Turton here traced the progress of the press from *Hickey's Gazette* to the time of Lord Wellesley shewing that it was unfettered by law until 1800, the years in which Sir C. Mectalfe arrived. That year Sir Chas. saw the consorship established, and 25 years afterwards he removed all restrictions. There were persons who had said of Sir C. Metcalfe, he was a man who would do nothing to oppose the wishes or risk the displeasure of the Court of Directors. Did he study their sentiments in this act? they were supposed to be any thing but favourable to the measure? No? he passed it because his own conscience told him it was right? and if they now disapproved it, he would say of Sir C. Metcalfe, that, like another Flaminius, he had shewn himself a better legislator than the Senate which refused to confirm what he had done.

This toast was acknowledged by Captain Higginson, who with much modesty avowed himself unequal to the duty which his connexion imposed upon him; but he felt proud of that connexion, and he could assure the chairman, that the sentiments which had fallen from him on the subject of the Press, were heartily responded to by many within the walls of Government house.

Toast No. 4 was given by the Vice President (Mr. Parker). There is more in it (he said) than meets the ear. You may put the emphasis or the comma where you like—but for himself, he could not suppose the possibility of any difference of sentiment among a Council of Englishman on this question—People had talked of danger! if there were really danger in such an act as this, we should not now be here—but there was danger in a steam engine, danger in a ship, and were we to give up all the benefits of the one and the triumphs of the other—was the British flag no longer to be seen on the Ocean because there were perils to be encountered? Yes; there *was* danger in the Press; there was nothing great without danger; "but out of this danger we will pluck the flower *safety*." Talk of a Russian invasion! we'll meet them on the Sutledge with a hundred thousand bayonets, and we'll say to the people of Hindoostan "chuse between us. Will you have the sighs and the slavery of Siberia, or the old dynasties and Mahomedan barbarism, or will you have British freedom?"—The Russians may offer what they

please—the answer to them will be, "where are your promise to Poland? How have you kept *them*?" He could not boast of talent, but he had som co nmon sense, and would give all the Members of Council credit for the same he would drink the oast with out any *stop* or reservation.

The next toast was given by Mr. Pattle—who contrasted the present feeling with the opinions that prevailed in the time of the nobleman (Lord Cornwallis) whose Statue graced the end of the Hall. That nobleman, liberal as he was, would have been horrified if such an assemblage broaching such sentiments had occurred in his day, he would have exclaimed "disperse, gentleman, disperse."—The progress of liberal opinions at home had been quickened by the opposition raised to them, and he (Mr. Pattle) felt persuaded, that if it were our good fortune that Sir Charles Metcalfe on going home should be re-appointed to the Government of India, he would obtain for us the Representative system and Legislation with open doors.

The hour of dawk approaching obliges us to suspend our sketch, ere we have advanced much beyond the threshold. We shall continue it to morrow should the *Englishman's* report not appear in the morning. The rest of the toasts and speeches were given in the following Order ;—

No. 6 and 7 from the Chair, the latter with a short address which was answered by Colonel Beatson, who applauded the good taste of treating both Armies as one.

No. 8 by Mr. Torrens—answered by Mr. Sutherland.

No. 9 by the Vice-president *con amore*—very neatly answered by M. Richy.

No. 10 from the Chair—acknowledged by Mr. Bacon.

No. 11. by the Vice-president—answered by Senor Ezeta.

No. 12 from the Chair.

No. 13 ditto—with additional speeches from Mr. Parker and Mr. Stocqueler.

No. 14 from the Chair.

No. 15 ditto—acknowledged by Mr. Pattle.

No. 16 by Mr. Pattle—tl is toast produced a well delivered speech from Mr. Lorimer—acknowledged by Mr. Turton.

No. 17 from the Chair—acknowledged by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

No. 18 by the Vice President.

No. 19 from the Chair—very neatly acknowledged by Mr Rogers.

No. 20 by Captain Taylor, with an appropriate address—acknowledged by Baboo Dwarknath Tagore.

No. 21 by Mr. Parker, who represented Mr. Buckingham as the forlorn hope in the contest for the freedom of the Press in India.

No. 22 from the Chair—acknowledged by Mr. Samuel Smith.

The healths of Mr. Turton and Mr. Parker were also drank individually, and each toast was duly acknowledged—also Colonel Young and Mr. Palmer, the constant friends and patrons of a liberal Press.

Mr. Pattle proposed as a last toast—which was enthusiastically received—a happy next year to celebrate this anniversary in the same manner.

A few houses were lighted up last night. Mr. Turton's and the Town Hall and Dwarkanath's, and another house in Esplanade Row, made a brilliant appearance, and we believe the *Englishman* Office vied with the *Hurkaru* Library in its luminious display; but the latter was soon extinct, the direction of the wind (which blew all night in strong squalls from the N. E. with rain) being such as to put out every light before half-past seven o'clock. This was of course any thing, but a general illumination, but nobody expected otherwise.—*Calcutta Courier, Sept.* 16.

THE ARCHDEACONRY.

"Sine me hoc haud mollia, fatu,
Sublatis aperire dolis."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR—The Bishop's conscience sleeps: and were he not a master in Israel, and thousands looking up to him for light and guidance, we would have hesitated to disturb its untimely slumber. But Chirstianity is made to weep, when such a standard bearer fainteth. Lethargy at such a crisis is little short of death; it confounds the distinctions of right and wrong, and opens the sluices of clamour and discontent to work away the very foundation of our Protestant temple. We see the untoward non-conforming spirits coyertly smiling at this tale of an Archdeaconry, and congratulating their conforming brethren on the conspicuous blessings of their church government. We dare not, therefore, as far as our small influence goes, consign this matter over to the enemies of church Establishments, but rather choose to handle it ourselves, still clinging to the hope, that his Lordship's conscience will shake off its drowsiness, resume its tender functions, and restore its proprietor to a judicious and faithful discharge of his duty.

His Lordship's views on the nature and duties of a stewardship are clear and vivid, and he has sketched them out so graphically—So much to the life, that we do but present to his view the lessons of his own lips, when we remind him of the importance of rightly using the blessings of rank, dignity, character and influence. Assuredly, to move in a superior orbit is not bestowed on any man for naught; and in times like these, especially, he should give much light, and impart a benign and useful influence to whatever system he may belong. To this the very letters regarding his Lordship's own appointment bear us testimony; for they congratulated him on the enlarged sphere of usefulness in which he would be placed, and spoke of the high responsibilities annexed to the situation. His Lordship keenly understands, that, as the place and dignity of his own most sacred in the Church of God is eminently higher, his charge greater, his inspection more extensive, so will his accountability be accordingly: and therefore, when the moral horizon is darkened by the dimness of one of its chief luminaries, when the unerring line of right is distorted from its rectitude, and righteousness and justice wounded through the sides, and bleeding through the weaknesses of their professed champions, surely it is time to interfere—high time respectfully to point out and calculate the amount of aberration, try, at least, to touch the spring of his Lordship's conscience, and ultimately awaken him from this unhappy lethargy to his own unclouded sense of right.

But before proceeding further we must have a word or two with the *Englishman*, whom now we most heartily congratulate on a share of some impartiality. We hope to see him open his eyes a little wider; and we regret that he will not condescend to scan the pages of his contemporaries; because by neglecting this, he occasionally remains in the dark, while the rest of the community enjoy the sunshire; otherwise he would not have discovered for the first time, from the letter of PRUDENS, so much novel information. Had he noticed our former letter on this subject, he would have found there every spark of information which has not, until now, "thrown so much light on the subject,"—and not only so, but he would have detected also the mistake of Prudens, in speaking of the former act of Parliament, when but *one Archdeacon* was sanctioned for the whole of the three "Indian Presidencies;" for every body knows that each Presidency has hitherto had its separate Archdeacon. On another head too, the *Enylishman* is not well informed. He says he has always regarded the office of Archdeacon as one entirely of selection, without the slightest reference to the age or standing of the several canidates, *because* the first Archdeacons were sent from England, in supercession of all the Indian Clergy, and bearing in mind the fact, that Mr. Corrie was passed over by Mr. Hawtayne, the Madras Clergy superseded by Mr. Robinson, and the Bombay Clergy by Mr. Hawtayne."

As to the first Archdeacons, the course adopted was not only the usual, but the only one available. At that time the Clergy at each Presidency were very few in number, (in Bengal about a dozen instead of, as now allowed, thirty seven,) and they had never been under the tutelage of either Bishop or Archdeacon; and therefore were, no doubt, considered inapt instruments for laying the foundation of an ecclesiastical polity: much the same as if we wanted to make the New Zealanders good soldiers, we should, in the first instance, send out some efficient officers, and a drill sergeant to make a start, rather than run the risk of finding suitable materials ready at hand on the island. The case of Mr. Corrie makes directly *against* the *Englishman's* argument. Mr. Hawtayne was actually appointed Archdeacon, and the seniors all superseded; but as soon as Bishop Heber found out his mistake (for the seniors at once tendered their resignation of the service) he cancelled Mr. Hawtayne's appointment, and restored Mr. Corrie. Next, as to Mr. Hawtayne's appointment to Bombay, that too, admits of satisfactory explanation. Bishop Heber having once actually appointed him Archdeacon of Calcutta, and then been obliged to displace him, was, to say the least of it, very awkwardly situated; he, therefore, in fulfilment of a pledge, and out of the kindness of the kindest heart, perhaps, that ever beat, nominated Mr. Hawtayne to Bombay. But then, what can be said of Mr. Robinson? Why, that if the present appointment could be justified on the same grounds as his was, we, at least, should have very little, perhaps nothing to say about it. Archdeacon Robinson is a gentleman who, in addition to his qualifications as a pious and eminent minister, is gifted with more than ordinary talents. He took a high honorary mathematical degree, and was a Chancellor's medallist at the university—distinctions of the first order that an undergraduate cannot attain to. And when we bear in mind, that he subsequently became Bishop Heber's chaplain, and thus let his light shine within the Palace walls, no wonder that such were attainments, adorned with both piety and zeal, were charms in the eyes of the Bishop, and claims to which even the Madras Clergy might bow with cheerfulness. Of Mr. Dealtry, we believe we are speaking correctly in saying, that he took no honorary degree at the University at all; but went out among the *oi polloi*, and went also by what some persons think, a bye path—that is, he took his degree in Civil Law, and therefore wears the badge of B. C. L or as some have it L. L. B. We wish, therefore, the *Englishman* would accept this information at our hands, and reflect likewise, that with regard to the Archdeaconries of Madras and Bombay, the Bishop, not being on the spot, and therefore not having the means of rightly estimating the qualifications of his Clergy, may act with somewhat more latitude than is admissible at Calcutta; and in proof of this we may mention, that had the Senior of Bombay been appointed instead of Mr. Hawtayne, it would have given greater umbrage in consequence of his real ineligibility, we believe, to the office.

We have already presumed to offer a few observations of this most melancholy topic. We call it melancholy "*meseranda vee hosti*," because we are not enlisted in the rank of his Lordship's enemies we the rather would rush forward and be as eager in his defence, had he had righteousness on his side, as we are now zealous to convince him of error. When therefore, he lays himself open to the merited disapprobation of his friends, we cannot choose but deplore. Indeed, this unfortunate, this ill-advised bestowal of the Archdeaconry turn it over on every side stands so bluntly and rebelliously in the face of all that ought to guide his Lordship in the exercise of his patronage, that the voice of every parishioner in the neighbourhood, bating perhaps a few immoveable partisans of one particular Parish, is pitched to our uniform strain of condemnation and regret; and from house to house this note of lamentation speeds!

"Pudet hæc opprobria—
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli."

In our former observations we alluded to some weighty arguments which might make the stoutest champion of arbitrary power and patronage halt, if not retreat; but as we have failed of touching the tender string which makes his Lordship's conscience vibrate, we again proceed. "*rudi Minerva*," briefly and generally to resume the subject; at the same time assuring his Lordship, that if he thinks by taking any notice of this dark cloud it will soon be passed over, he will find himself grievously mistaken; for it will both overshadow and obscure his path, and at length, probably, burst upon his head. We dare not sooth his Lordship by predicting smooth things, that in a few weeks, Lest he will have drowned this matter in her oblivious waters; because we believe it is a task more than Herculean now to hoodwink the world, and bring it by wholesale to renounce its sense and reason. On the side of right one may dare do all that does become a man; we may even shut our ears against public opinion, and withstand public feeling; but when the cause we maintain can only be propped up by power and prerogative; when it heaves to the ground all hitherto acknowledged claims and established regulations; when it exalts one to the depression and detraction of another, and gratifies the wishes of a select party while it grieves the party Catholic, we roll a Sisypheah stone, which will roll back and crush us to atoms. If we estimate aright the conformation and calibre of his Lordship's understanding, we believe that he has failed on this occasion, to let his own clear powers of reasoning, his master mind ("*architectone phronesis*") exercise an unbiassed influence in determining this choice. We feel persuaded that he cannot vindicate this measure on his right to do as he pleases, for where is the man more sensible than his Lordship, that there is no mortal power so lawless, as to be exempted from the dominion of right reason and plain justice? and, therefore, what can we suppose, but that he has let an overweening partiality put his judgment in abeyance, and so magnify the qualifications of the new Archdeacon, as to pass a verdict of unworthiness on all above him. It is here we are brought under the somewhat painful necessity of adverting to these said paramount qualifications;—painful because we cannot, like his Lordship, view his virtues through such a magnifying medium, and yet cast his imperfections into the shade, especially when these qualifications are urged in justification of his being exalted, *per saltum*, by a prodigious leap above all his seniors. At the same time we disavow the most distant desire to underrate or depreciate the new Archdeacon's merits. Let them all be acknowledged. Throw them all into an equitable balance, and give them bouncing weight; but let them not be exggerated and multiplied as if every luminary in the religious firmament were in him, and small beside him—("*velut inter ignes luna minores.*")

(To be concluded.) Bengal Hurkaru, Sep. 14*th.*

We remember about a year ago seeing itstated in an English publication that Lord Brougham was engaged on some work upon Natural Theology. To this we paid no attention at the time thinking that the learned Lord have but little leisure for such purely literary labours, but we observe that the books has been written and is now in the press. C. Knight advertises a work in 3 vols. 8vo. by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell (the eminent anatomist :) the title is "PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY ILLUSTRATED with notes and dissertation, and numerous wood cuts." The first volume will consist of A DISCOURSE ON NATURAL THEOLOGY, the nature of the evidence and the advantages of the study, by Lord Brougham." *Ibid.*

From the *Delhi Gazette* we quote an account of the execution of Kurreem Khan, and some explanation of the delay in the case of the Nawab the instigator of his crime. By the pious *Moosulmaunlog*, of course his vallain is looked upon as a martyr, for he has only "killed a *kafir*," acording to the orders of his superior! which is perfectly justifiable—and so they have canonized him, assembled by thousands to pray over his grave! This is precisely the sort of thing we predicted with respect to the greater villain the instigator of his crime. The papers relative to his case have at length reached government and the decision will soon be pronounced no doubt and when he has been executed, of course they will make a still greater saint of him, erect amosque probably over his tomb, and make that the rallying point of the disaffected and the fertile source of disturbances and probably of new crimes. There is but one way to prevent this, and that we long ago pointed out; and that is to have the body consumed and the ashes dispersed to the winds, leaving the pious Mahomedans to consecrate them in idea, if they please. We of course take it for granted that the Nuwab cannot escape that retribution for which the blood of the murdered pleads "trumpet tongued" to heaven—and which public justice and the public interests on less demand from the government; for the same evidence that convicted Kurreem Khan convicts the Nuwab, and if the latter be spared the other has been put to death to no purpose.—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

WILLIAM PITT.

(Concluded.)

The accumulation of the national debt itselt is a curious instance of the rapidity with which the incumbrances of a people increase, and the tardiness with which they are diminished. From the commencement of the funding system, which began soon after the Revolution, to 1797, at the peace of Ryswic, the debt had grown to 21 millions, a great sum, when we recollect that the annuities had been made perpetual but two years before, and that Exchequer bills were first used but in 1696 as a substitute for coin during the recoinage. Four years of peace reduced this debt to 16½ millions, but the war of the Succession, which broke out in 1701, gave a formidable increase to the debt; which, at its close in 1713, amounted to no less than 54½ millions. A long interval followed up to 1740, in which (but three years of war intervening) the debt was reduced by 7½ millions. War again raised it, and at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the debt was 78 millions. Three millions only of this had been discharged, when the Seven Years War (beginning in 1755 and ending in 1762) swelled it to the amount of 146½ millions. This was reduced by only 10½ millions when the American war broke out in 1776. The expenses of a war waged at such a distance were enormous, and when all the debts incurred were funded, it was discovered in 1786 that the national debt had risen to the appalling sum of 239 millions, exclusive of two millions of loyalists' debentures.

This view led to the startling conclusion, that the nation must finally be bankrupt. Peace had been found signally ineffectual to diminish the expenses of war, 200 millions of debt having been incurred in twenty five years of war, while not quite twenty-two had been paid off in forty-five years of peace. The next shock of war would, of course, swell the debt, and probably in a much more rapid proportion; the result be the utter exhaustion of the empire.

Perhaps no public topic ever took a stronger, and more general, hold on the national mind. Financial projects teemed on all sides; and the Minister was assailed with theories, propositions, and remedies innumerable. The problem was, to discover some means of more powerfully acting on the debt without hazarding the national credit. Pitt, with matchless sagacity, adopted the idea of reviving the long-forgotten principle of the Fund established by Walpole; but reviving it with guards and corrections, capable of rescuing it from that frequent alienation which had been its ruin. It was in these guards that the peculiarity and originality of his plan consisted. But he had the further merit of establishing the rule that, instead of the old fluctuation of the surplus a permenent surplus of a mill on should always make a part of the year's produce, and that this million should, under all circumstances, be invariable applied at compound interest to the extinction of the debt.

Pitt had now found the lever, and it was left for his vigorous hand alone to lift the enormous pressure of the public burdens. The power of the Sinking Fund is so vast, as to be almost dangerous. The original surplus, applicable to it by Walpole, had been indefinite and unequal; but if it had amounted to only half a million a-year, and had been constantly employed in bringing up the three per cents at their usual rate of seventy-five, it would, in the seventy years of its existence, from 1716 to 1786, the time when it was adopted by Pitt, have redeemed no less than two hundred and forty-two millions; in fact, have extinguished the whole debt: or, supposing the extreme case, that the three per cents had been bought at par, it would have extinguished one hundred and fifteen millions.

On the 29th of March, 1786, a day which ought to be recorded in the history of all finance, the Minister brought forward his plan in a speech which left the House in a state of tumultuous applause. As there are few things more interesting than traits of the private habits of eminent men, an intimate associate of Pitt tells us—"That, having passed the morning of this most important day in providing and examining the calculations and resolutions for the evening, he said that he would take a walk, to arrange in his mind what was to be said in the House. His walk did not last above a quarter of an hour, when he came back, and said that he believed he was prepared. He then dressed, and desired his dinner to be sent up. But hearing at the moment that his sister, then living in the house with him, and a lady with her, were going to dine at the same early hour, he desired that their dinner might be sent up with his, and that they might dine together. He passed nearly an hour with those ladies, and several friends who called in their way to the House, talking with his usual liveliness and gaiety, as if he had nothing on his mind. He then went immediately to the House of Commons, and made that elaborate and far-extended speech, as Fox called it, without one omission or error."

In this extraordinary performance, after giving a luminous display of the state of British finance at the close of the war, and of the prospects of the revenue since it had come under his management, he adverted to the resistless operation of the Sinking Fund.

"I shall be justified, said he, in considering the revenue as hereafter affording a surplus of one million a-year. It will be proper now to consider what effect the disposal of this annual sum will have. If this million be laid out, with its growing interest, it will amount to a very great sum in a period which is not long in the life of man, and but an hour in the existence of a nation; in a period of twenty-eight years, the sum of a million annually improved at compound interest, would amount to four millions a year at the supposed interest of five per cent, a sum which would redeem one hundred millions of three per cents." He pronounced strongly upon the conduct of those administrations which had dilapidated this fund, "which should have been considered as most sacred." His proposal to obviate the temptation was, to appoint commissioners to buy up stock quarterly which this money, by which means no great sum would ever lie ready to be seized on. By this purchase on every transfer day, it would be impossible to take the fund by stealth; and, said Pitt, with, it must be acknowledged, but too brief a foresight of the generation who where to follow him, "A minister could not have the confidence to come to this House and desire the repeal of so beneficial a law, tending directly to relieve the people from their burdens." The national good-will never was given more largely to any measure. The bill passed both Houses without a dissentient voice; and, on the 26th of May, the King gave it the royal assent in person, a circumstance unusual in the course of a session, but evidently intended by the King as a mark of honour to the bill and its author.

The Sinking Fund has been the object of attack in our day, when every thing rational, honest, and English has been an object of attack, and when sarcasm and scribling, pronouncing themselves statesmanship and philosophy, have set up their claims to be directors of the national mind. The first sneer was, "Why are you to pay a debt with one hand, while you are borrowing with the other?" But those objectors did not condescend to listen to the language of its author. The Sinking Fund was never expected to supply the immediate expenses of war. The contrary was so much the case, that it was appointed to be kept sacredly from all employment of the kind. It was intended to exist during war, that it might be ready to act with unrestricted power at the moment when war ceased. The sneer was, "Where is your compound interest to be created? What can be had from a people exhausted by war?" The objectors here disregarded the natural tendency of man to amass money, the growth of capital, and the new uses for the profitable exercise of money discovered by the industry and extending marts and communications of the empire. Another striking advantage of the fund was, that, the system of constant purchase, the value of the stock was sustained in the market; an effect which, though operating in some degree against the interests of the fund, as an extinguisher of the debt, yet operated with a totally counterbalancing value on the general credit of the nation. An objection of a contrary order was also made. The power of the fund was acknowledged, but pronounced to be so enormous, that it would, in a few years, by abolishing all the debt, deprive the public of all means of obtaining that most secure and

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easy investiture of money which it finds in the funds. Of this inconvenience, or perhaps this evil, there could be no doubt; but this was provided for by Pitt's observation, that, when the Sinking Fund rose to four millions a-year, "it should be submitted to Parliament whether it should thenceforth be suffered to increase at compound interest."

In the next year a question was disturbed which has strong retrospective interest at this moment; and which unhappily commenced those attacks by which Popery is already rendering itself master of the Constitution—the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. The former had been passed in 1661, on the return of Charles, and while England was yet bleeding from the wounds of the rebellion and usurpation raised by the various bodies of the Dissenters from the Established Church. By it no man was eligible into any corporation, who should not, within one year previous to such election, take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. The Test Act was for the protection of the State against Popery, and was passed in 1672, when Charles was notoriously charged with an intention to place Popery on the throne; when he had, in fact, entered into a treaty with Louis XIV. for the establishment of Popery in England ("Rose's Observations on Fox's History"), and when James, the heir-presumptive, was a professed Papist. The act required that every person who accepted any civil office, or commission in the army or navy, should, within six months after such acceptance, take the Encharist; in default of which; he should be incapable of holding the office or commission, and be liable to certain penalties.

Those acts had been framed with the express intent, not of injuring any man in his right of forming a religious opinion for himself, but to prevent the *exercise* of that opinion against the well-being of the State, of which the Established Church had been declared by the Constitution to be a component part, eminently essential to the continuance of public liberty, whose former overthrow, effected by those Dissenters, had been the forerunner of civil war and tyranny. Nothing could be more natural than that the State should prevant disturbers on principle from having again the power to destroy; and therefore the just precaution was adopted, of excluding from the offices of the State those whose habits rendered them hostile to its continuance. The declaration of the Lords and Commons, at the time of the enactments, was as explicit as its justice was undeniable. "Our object," said they "is, by withholding power from the enemies of the Established religion, to prevent the recurrence of those evils which we have so recently experienced." And the receiving of the Lord's Supper according to the forms of the Church of England was considered the most secure evidence that the individual so receiving, was a member of that Church; it being proved, by facts of the most powerful and melancholy recollection, that to no other hands could situations of trust and authority be committed, without the hazard of new convulsions. Those measures were felt to be so entirely consistent with rational liberty, that when the Revolution of 1688 had revised and re-established the Constitution, and when Liberty was acknowledged on the broadest principle, it was found *essential* to retain those enactments, for the actual safeguard of liberty itself. This procedure had been subsequently pronounced by the authority of philosphic law, as decidedly as by that of active legislation, to be consistent, just, and necessary. "Those two acts," says Blackstone, in his Commentaries, "were *two bulwarks*, erected to secure the Established Church against peril from nonconformists of all denominations—infidels, Turks, Jews, heretics, Papists, and sectaries." They fulfilled their purpose eminently in the trying time which so soon followed, and in the face of the perfidious government and Popish superstition of James, protected the national religion until they righted the country. But, so consistent was their principle with the freedom of Christianity, that among the first acts of the "Glorious Revolution," and well it deserves the title, was the Act of Toleration, extinguishing all penalties for personal opinion, and thus abolishing, for the first time in the history of the human mind, all interference with the mind, and putting a legislative end to all religious persecution for ever;—in the words of Blackstone, "giving *fools liberty* to acts as their consiences shall direct them, in the matter of religious worship."

That nations have a right to defend their laws and privileges as much as individuals have a right to defend their properties and persons, and that they have a consequent right to exclude from power any part of their own population which professes opinions hostile to establishments connected with the safety of the State, is as plain a proposition as can be offered to the understanding of man. No conceivable right can exist in the professors of any peculiar opinion, especially where the opinion is an innovation, where the professors form a comparatively small body, and where the opinion practically threatens the existence of any valued and essential institutions of the State, to claim, those offices by which the State is governed, and by which, of course, its progress may be retarded, or its existence undone. No *right* can thus belong to two millions of sectaries to possess those offices by which fourteen millions of the Church of England uphold their religion, and through it that Constitution which they and their forefathers alike felt and feel to be inseparably dependent on their religion. All that any holder of a new opinion can rightfully claim of Government is, that no man shall interfere with his conscience. To demand that he shall have the power of interfering with the consciences of others, by the claim of interfering with those offices which guard the general liberty of conscience, along with all the other forms of liberty, is an extravagance, reserved for the blind illumination of our ridiculous age. The "Act of Indemnity" was the first practical folly. It failed in all points. It neither conciliated the sectaries, nor secured the Church. It was to have softened every asperity at once, to have filled public life with a new flow of Christian liberality, to have opened the path to genius hitherto excluded, and to have reinspired a boundless attachment to the old institutions of the country. Its immediate operation was the direct reverse of all. It rendered sectarianism hourly more bitter; it brought the disputes of the conventicle into public life; and while it only exhibited on a larger scale the hereditary aversion of the Puritan for the noble exercises of taste and learning, it empowered him to bring his whole hereditary hostility into play against the Constitution. It is in this overmastering spirit of hatred that the sectarian has looked out for auxiliaries in every quarter the most alien even to his religious professions. Pretending to be religious beyond all that bear the name of Christian, he plunges into the most intimate confederacy with the Papist, whom he pronounces an idolator! He holds out the right hand of fellowship to the avowed infidel. The atheist is the man of his choice, if he can make him his accomplice. The charitable cloak that covers all the sins of all is taken from the wardrobe where it has hung since the days of Cromwell, and the grand reconciling virtue is conspiracy.

Pitt's language on Beaufoy's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts should be remembered as the standard of English reason. The Dissenters had exerted themselves considerably at the general election in 1784 on his side; and the present motion was made, in some degree, in the hope of his Parliamentary return of the service. He began his speech by a full acknowledgment of their exertions, but declared that, after the most mature consideration, he saw nothing in the measure that could be an equivalent for its mischief. The leading propositions of this fine digest of law and polity were—The motion was not an application to relieve a class of men from any odium, or from any religious restraint, as the Dissenters were in possession of *perfect toleration*, perfect freedom to serve Heaven in the manner they themselves preferred. There is a wide difference between the right to participate in offices of state and to enjoy liberty of conscience—offices of state being intended for the support of the established government, *ought not to be placed in the hands of any persons who are not well affected to that government* in all its essential parts. In every society there must be a *restriction of rights*. And in England the restriction is acknowledged by the demand of certain qualifications in individuals in a variety of instances. The present attempt of the Dissenters was to acquire political power, but political power being a *trust for the benefit of the community*, and not *the right* of any individual, might be witholden from *any one part* of the community, where the general interest rendered such a limitation necesssary. The Dissenters might disclaim any hostile intention towards the Church, but it was only wise to look to human nature for the springs of human action. The difference between the various sects of Dissenters were of the widest kind; some might be tolerant, but many pronounced the Church of England fit only to be abolished as a remnant of popery while others, going further still, declared against all establishments; yet no measure that admitted one sect for its moderation could exclude another for its violence. It was the *nature* of all sects to extend the influence of their opinions, and if they had power to introduce changes grounded on those opinions, subverting the political institutions which they conceived to be in error. That this subversion of what we believed to be right, and they to be wrong, would be to its extent, revolution, and, therefore, was to be met in the first instance, and guarded against in every step, by every possible barrier. That the Church and State were united *on principles of mutual expediency*, and by *indissoluble ties*. That it therefore concerned those to whom the well being of the State was intrusted, to take care that the Church was not rashly endangered, the ruin of which must endanger the ruin of the State. That it was the *right* of every legislature to establish such tests as should appear to be most conducive to the public good. That there was no more reason for considering the exclusion of Dissenters from office as a disgrace or punishment, than any other rule which upheld our political goverment; just as no man was looked on as disgraced or punished because he had not a vote for a city, a county, or a borough.— He concluded by saying, that he "had much respect for the present race of Dissenters, and admitted that their moderation entitled them to the protection of Government; but protection and power were different things, and neither law nor common sense could require their being invested with power to break up the settled order of the State, and that they already possessed every privilege compatible with the *safety* of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments." The House, not yet inoculated with the absurdities of political liberalism and religious inciifference, acknowledged the force of a reasoning, which, to every man of constitutional principles, was unanswerable. And the motion was rejected by nearly two to one, 176 to 98.

If we demanded a resistless proof of the administrative sagacity of Pitt, it might be found in his views of the evil resulting from the overthow of the Test and Corporation Act. During the whole long period, from their enactment to the commencement of this revolutionary age, they preserved the Constitution from the inroad of infidels, sectaries, and republicans. But when the venom of French Jacobinism, the frigid affectations of German philosophy, and, more effectively than either, the Deism and Atheism of the modern school of political scribbling had partially diseased the mind of the rising generation, the repeal of those acts was loudly called for by faction. The call was powerfully protested against by religious men and consistent politicians, as only preliminary to the ruin of the old institutions of the empire. In defiance of the protest, the repeal was carried in 1828. Its first consequence was, as if a curse had been instantly brought down, the admission of Papists into the Legislature; a measure which England will yet weep in tears of blood, and in which at this hour she feels the chains of Popish tyranny. All thenceforth was natural. The Papist hostility against England and her constitution was developed in that fatal Bill of misnamed and delusive Reform, which, throwing the representation from the hands of the responsible classes into those of the irresponsible, giving to ignorance the rights that belong to knowledge, and to poverty the rights which can be safely exerted by property alone, has already shaken the State to its foundations. We already see the fruits of this concession in the absolute tyranny of a Popish faction over the English Cabinet, in its successive overthrow of English administration; in its actual fabrication of a government for Ireland; in its attempt to ruin those corporations and public bodies which had been formed for the express purpose of sustaining the religion and interests of England in Ireland; in its bitter personal persecution of the Irish clergy; and finally, in its open demand to have the Established Church in Ireland given into its power.

To what further views the inflamed bigotry and furious ambition of this sect may look, must be judged of by what five short years have done. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was the death-blow of the Constitution; and on its grave may be written,—"There lie the Liberties of England, gained by illustrious sacrifices, sustained by vigilance and virtue, and lost at length by giddy concession, weak confidence, and the boundless folly of believing that Dissenters could be safe guardians of the Established Church, Papists of Protestantism, and Republicans of Monarchy."

The debates on the Heir-apparent's Debts, in April and May 1787; the Impeachment of Hastings, of which the six articles were prepared by Burke on the 25th of April, and the general measure was carried on the 9th of May, by 175 to 89; and the debates on the Regency in December 1788, were the chief public transactions of this period. In them all, the Minister distinguished himself by the soundness of his views and the dignity of his principles. While the admirers of great abilities will regret that, on the first of those topics, Fox pledged himself before the House and the nation to the non-existence of marriage between the Prince and Mrs Fitzherbert, a Roman Catholic,—a pledge which in the most decisive degree involved his honour; and that in the last he claimed a *right* for the Prince to hold the Regency, independently of the choice of the Lords and Commons,—a right in which this headlong partisan equally abandoned the boasted principles of the Whig creed, and exhibited his readiness to adandon the Constitution. Pitt was the great opponent to the triumph of this extraordinary claim, which would have made the Prince master not only of the Crown, but of the Constitution. For, in full contemplation of the feast of power, had palpably determined to enjoy it to the utmost. In his speculation the whole Cabinet was to be thrown out, and new men and new measures to be put in possession. Fox, as Secretary of State, was to have been actual Prime Minister; the Duke of Portland nominally Premier, as First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Spencer the Irish Lord-lieutenant. All the minor offices were to be filled by Fox's friends; and his party, with its easy relaxation of principle and unfailing thirst of place, already regarded itself as lord of all.

It is curious to observe, that this hazardous consummation was defeated in the first instance, by party alone. Pitt, after combating and conquering the ignorant and guilty claim of right, fully admitted that the Heir-apparent was the individual most fitted to hold the Regency; and having established the few restrictions which he thought either the time or the Prince would endure, and which were to last only for three years, he prepared to give up office without delay, and to invest the Prince with the Regency. He had surmised that the two Houses would act at once upon the report of the Privy Council on the 3d of December. Fox, whose natural policy would have been to proceed without delay, from that hour seemed to study nothing but delay. Notwithstanding Pitt's strong reluctance to bring the Kings physicians into that public and rude examination which must refer to so many personal and painful circumstances of the Royal illness, Fox demanded that they should be examined at the bar of the House. The examination, which ought to have been of the briefest and most restricted kind, was prolonged by frivolous questions, and the mere love of questioning, for ten days! The debates on the Restrictions were equally prolonged, by the mere folly of the Opposition. Two months were thus thrown away during which Fox might have been Minister. His whole conduct on the subject seems the actual work of infatuation. No man was more eager for power. He must, like all other men, have been aware of the advantages which a Ministry in possession would have over a Ministry broken up and in exclusion, even in the event of the King's recovery. But all was in vain. His common sense seemed to have failed him, and he continued tampering with fortune, trying, debating, and opposing, until, on the 24th of February, he was astounded by the intelligence that the King had sent for Pitt, that the Royal health was restored, and the Government of his great rival restored along with it more firmly than ever.

But if this strange hesitation were disastrous for Fox, it was perhaps of the most fortunate order for England. What might be the effect on the feelings of the King, if, on his first feeble recovery from his disorder, he had found the Government of the man who was more than his Minister—his friend—subverted; and the Government of the man who had been for so many years more than the opponent of his Council—his personal object of menace and hostility, paramount, may be not difficult to conjecture. There is every probability that his disease would have been inflamed by the shock, and his temporary aberration have been deepened into final loss of understanding. In that case, what *must* have been the lot of the Empire with the leader of the rabble at the head of Government, with the Prince helpless in his hand, with the fickleness of party turned on the sole possession and retention of power, with all willing to make any of those breaches in the Constitution, through which they might enter with facility in all future time, with the whole pauperism and plebeianism of politics hurrying on to the banquet,—and all this within twelve months of the French Revolution!

The great events which characterised the history of Europe from the years 1729 to the close of the Revolutionary catastrophe, are still so familiar to our memories, that it would be idle to enter into their detail. But the principles of the general overthrow bear to direct a resemblance to the principles which are now afloat among ourselves, that we must dread a similar progress leading to a similar catastrophe. The French Revolution began with a demand for the reform of the National Church. The demand had been made fifty years before, but it was in the shape of gentle regret at conspicuous errors, and a philosophic hope of gradual purification. This was the language of treachery rendered prudent by fear. But the language became rapidly louder. Personal stigmas were followed by general libel, and the Church of France was gradually brought before the public eye as the customary object of sarcasm and scorn. The next step in the process was to hold it up as the object of plunder. The pretence of reform was cast aside, and the declared determination was robbery. If the cry for change had proceeded from men of virtue, justly indignant at the relaxation of clerical morals, or from men of religion, honestly desirous of seeing the Established Church of their country rendered worthy of Christianity the desire for this revision might be not simply justifiable, but partriotic, safe, and profitable. But who were the purifiers? Notoriously a junta of the most profligate, profane, and incendiary names of France. Who were the zealots whose blood boiled in their veins at the injured majesty of religion, but a race of scoffers at all religion, avowed and ostentations infidels, libertines, and atheists? Who were the chief mourners in that procession in which they summoned the rising generation of France to weep over the grave of public morals strangled by a powerful and corrupt establishment? Voltaire, D'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal, and the crowd of inferior panders to public vice, who solicited a share in their fame by rivaling them in their malignity.

It will be fairly conceived that we are no defenders of the views of religion adopted by Popery, but it would be a burlesque upon all reason to suppose that the Church reformers of France had any other object than subversion of the Throne in subversion of the Church coupled with a fierce determination to ruin the establishment as a preliminary to the ruin of the only religion they knew. They now proceeded systematically. The patriot orators were first aggrieved, not by the forms and doctrines, nor even by the property and pomps of the establishment, but by the injuries of the minor clergy. The condition of the village curates, the "working clergy," went to their souls, they reprobated the "intolerable partiality" which condemned the true labourer in the vineyard to a pittance, while his diocesan was clothed in purple and fine linen. When this display of sensibility had produced its effect in enlisting the sympathies of that vast multitude who are born to follow every public absurdity which adopts the commonplaces of romance, the political power of the Church became the object. The orators of the Palais Royal felt all their notions of propriety offended by the sight of Churchmen connected with the Monarchy. What was become of the simplicity of the primitive Church when all was purity and poverty? What could be more afflicting to the true friends of religion than to see Churchmen running the hazard of the great corruptor, wealth, or bearing those titles of honour, and offices of public distinction, which savoured so fatally of the spirit of the world? Where was the age of the apostles?

France is a theatrical country, and a high-sounding sentiment there captivates all ears. The sound was national, and no man stopped to consider from what lips it came. What low perfidy, what foul licentiousness, what inveterate corruption of heart and head were wrapped in the stage dresses which those actors of the revolutionary drama had put on for an hour. When the populace were inflamed by this appeal to their religious delicacy until they thirsted for the blood of the unfortunate, then the true develpement of the system came. The Church must be reformed, was no longer the cry. The impurities of the Church were no longer the pretext. The must fall, was the cry. The last coin of the Church must be confiscated, was the principle of the rebel Legislature. Hypocrisy had done its work, it was required no longer. Legislation threw off its mask, and stalked fourth as rapine. It was as if the human character had been sudenly changed; the philosophers, orators, patriots, and priests of the land, exhibited one ruthless gang of revolters, assassins, incendiaries, and robbers; or rather as if some upburst from the dungeons of darkness and evil had sent forth their spirits to revel for a season on the face of earth, and supersede the form and feelings of man—all was one scene of furious struggle, bloody revenge, frantic laughter, hideous voluptuousness, and reckless spoliation. The *first* act of the National Assembly was the seizure of the whole property of the Church. Whatever might be the unscriptural errors of the French Establisment, the property was guiltless. That Church might have deserved the heaviest vengeance for its doctrines but those doctrines were not impugned by the new illuminators of France. Its property was its crime in their eyes. They abated the nuisance by a general grasp at the whole corporate income of the Church. The operation was simple. It was completed in a single day, by a single debate. The motion was made, "That all the revenues and possessions of the Church should become the property of the State." It was carried with scarce the forms of deliberation. In 1789, and from that hour, the spirit of Revolution, torch in hand, went forth to lay the monarchy, the nobility, and the whole proprietary of France in a bed of flames, which was to be extinguished only in torrents of the blood of France and Europe.

With all the general principles advocated by the admirable author of this series we entirely agree; but we dissent from his opinion that it would have been better not to dissolve Parliament.

C. N.

POLICE.

Among the night charges brought before Mr. Chambers on Tuesday was a young female, who placed herslf at the bar, "like Niobe, all tears," adorned with a splenid blue satin bonnet, pink feathers and white muslin robe, trimmed with pink and blue to match. To this attrached exterior she added the taking name of *Miss Julia Arbella Divine*, against which in the police sheet, was placed the unpleasant words of "Drunk, and incapable of taking care of herself."—Mr Chambers: Why, how's this Miss Julia; you were found drunk last night?—Miss Julia: I was invited out to act as bridesmaid at a friend's nuptial vedding.—Mr. Chambers:—But that was no reason why you should get drunk.—Miss Julia (looking down and blushing); Unfortunetly, I took too much vite vine on my wittles—Mr Chambers; What are you?—Miss Julia: I'm assistant ironer in a laundry.—Mr. Chambers: well, get home, Miss Julia, and don't let me see you here again.—Miss Julia dried up her tears, and tripped out of the bar with a very graceful movement.

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